

Stark County Democrat.

VOL. 64, NO. 16.

CANTON, OHIO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1897.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

BRYAN EXPLAINS

Why Silver Has Fallen and Wheat Risen in Price

LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Both Governed by the Great Rule in Human Affairs.

NOT A QUESTION OF PARTY ACTION

In Summing Up the Reasons Advanced by the Noted Champion of the White Metal It Can Be Said That Adverse Legislation Has Forced the One Downward and Famine Has Increased the Value of the Other.

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Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 4.—The rise in wheat will aid rather than injure the cause of bimetalism. While a few people may be inclined to give an administration credit or blame, as the case may be, for everything that happens during its existence, every intelligent person reasons from cause to effect.

Wheat has risen because the foreign crop has been exceedingly short. Bimetallists contend that the law of supply and demand is universal. They apply it not only to money, but to bullion, both gold and silver, to wheat and to every other article of value. They contend that the exchangeable value of both money and merchandise will be affected by anything which affects either the demand or supply.

The American wheat grower is just now profiting by an almost unprece-

edents business in general and producers of wealth in particular from the disastrous effects of falling prices; a rise in a few articles may bring advantage to those who produce such articles and yet be a detriment to those who are engaged in the production of the articles which do not enjoy a corresponding rise.

A few instances may be given: If wool rises, the woolgrower would be benefited, but the manufacturer of woollen goods will suffer unless there is a corresponding rise in the price of woollen goods.

But an advance in the price of woollen goods is an injury to those who wear woollen goods, unless they enjoy a corresponding

Increase Their Income.

If sugar rises, the sugar trust reaps the profit, but it must be at the expense of those who consume sugar unless the consumers of sugar can make enough more to cover the increased price. So, when wheat rises, the wheat grower is benefited, but he profits at the expense of those who use flour unless the latter in some way secure a corresponding increase in their incomes.

A general rise in prices should be followed by a rise in wages. Mr. Carlisle, in 1878, in his speech commenting upon the advantages to be secured through the Bland act, said: "Instead of constant and relentless contraction; instead of constant appreciation of money and depreciation of property, we will have expansion to the extent of at least \$2,000,000 per month, and under its influence the exchangeable value of commodities, including labor, will soon begin to rise, thus inviting investment, infusing life into the dead industries of the country and quickening the pulsations of trade in all its departments."

The farmer and manufacturer would each receive a higher price for his product and would be able to pay more to those employed in its production. Laborers, on the other hand, would at once realize the advantages enjoyed by the employer and their own disadvantage, and demand an increase in wages. Labor organizations, aided by the increased demand for wages, would obtain this increase and thus secure protection from harm. The good effect of a general rise and a subsequent level of prices would be widespread and permanent. The owners of money and the holders of fixed investments are the only ones to whom rising prices bring real injury, and this injury is partly remedied by the greater security given to investments.

If it is said that rising prices do injustice to owners of money and those enjoying fixed incomes, let it be remembered that the restoration of bimetalism can only take away the advantage which the gold standard gave. It is a choice between falling prices, indefinitely continued and a return to the bimetallic level. The gold standard gives perpetual advantage to money owning, while bimetalism gives temporary advantage to producers of wealth at the expense of money owners, and then establishes justice between all classes by preserving stability in the purchasing power of the dollar.

Those who understand the cause of the recent rise in wheat know that

The Price Will Fall

when the foreign crops again become normal. In fact, wheat has already receded twice owing to the fear that the first reports of the foreign crop failure were exaggerated. The export price of wheat for the year ending June 30, 1892, was \$1.03, for the year following it was 80 cents; by the 1st of November, 1893, the price had fallen below 70 cents.

What will be the political effect of this temporary advance?

That it must be adverse to the Republican party is certain. If any are foolish enough to credit the rise to the new tariff law, to the gold standard or to "restored confidence," the spell will be broken when wheat returns to the level of the last few years. The disappointment will then be more intense because of the temporary delusion, and Republican papers which are today calling attention to the price of wheat are simply laying up for themselves additional trouble.

The advocates of bimetalism can

rejoice in the price while it lasts, and when it is over they can contrast the advantages of higher prices, due to an increased volume of money, with short lived benefits of a spasmoid rise, due to famine so distressing as to appeal to the sympathy and charity of the American people.

An official in the agricultural department has recently issued a statement estimating that the farmers of the United States will receive for their wheat crop this year several hundred millions more than they received for last year's crops, and points out the stimulating effect of this amount of money on other branches of business. This is another confirmation of the arguments made by bimetalists. A large part of this money comes from abroad. Wheat is not only higher, but more of it is being exported. If we had enough money in this country an increase in volume would be an injury. If an increase in the volume of money secured by the exportation of higher wheat gives cause for rejoicing, is it not evidence that we now have an insufficient quantity?

If farmers are constantly reminded of the large increase in the value of this year's crop, will they not be able to calculate their loss more easily when wheat goes down?

Is it not possible that the pleasure experienced from the rise in wheat will lead farmers to desire an increase



"PROSPERITY HAS COME."

in the price of other farm products? When they learn the advantages of restored prices will not seek some more durable means of sustaining prices than drought or famine? The department official has also contributed to our cause by emphasizing the benefits received by other industries from

The Farmer's Prosperity.

The president during the last campaign gave utterance to a very effective phrase when he suggested the opening of the mills instead of the mints, but he was answered by the statement that the mills would open when the people were able to buy the products of the mills. When the government official points out the advantage accruing to the country from the fact that the farmers have several millions of additional money to spend in paying debts and buying merchandise, he strengthens the position taken by bimetalists.

If the rise in wheat will enable the farmers to pay their interest more promptly and have money left to buy merchandise, how much greater would be the general benefit if the rise extended to all agricultural products?

In calculating the political effect of the rise in wheat it must be remembered that many farmers were threatened with foreclosure during the last campaign, and that a considerable part of the money received for wheat will be employed in paying off mortgages. This intimidation will be somewhat restricted, but the demand for merchandise will be less than it would be under ordinary circumstances. The reasons given above for believing that bimetalism will find encouragement rather than discouragement in the present conditions are the same which have been given other advocates of bimetalism. Those who advocate free coinage may be wrong, but they agree upon the principles which underlie the money question, and they are not likely to be frightened away from their position by events which enforce their arguments.

The law of supply and demand explains the fall in silver as well as the rise in wheat. To what extent the fall of silver may have been accelerated by speculation in silver bullion I can not say. It would be possible for bears to run the price of silver down to some extent, just as they sometimes lower the price of grain, and it would be much easier to manipulate the silver market, because both the demand and supply are more limited than the demand for or supply of grain; but, without considering the effect of speculation, both legislation and circumstances have tended to lessen the price of silver.

The action of Japan has lessened the demand for silver, and the United States has not yet made sufficient progress toward international bimetalism to strengthen the market. Added to this the short wheat crop in silver-using countries has lessened the demand for silver for the

The Purchase of Wheat.

For many years the price of wheat kept company with the price of silver. I do not mean to say that fluctuations were always simultaneous, but they were measurably so. This relation between silver and wheat was commented upon by Mr. Russek, secretary of agriculture. In his report of 1890, page 8, he said: "Recent legislation looking to restoration of the bimetallic standard of our currency and the consequent enhancement of the value of silver has unquestionably advanced the price of wheat in Russia and India, and in the same degree reduced their power of competition. English gold was formerly exchanged for cheap silver, and wheat purchased with the cheaper metal was sold in Great Britain for gold. Much of this advantage

is lost by the appreciation of silver in those countries. It is reasonable, therefore, to expect much higher prices for wheat than have been received in recent years."

The above quotation explains why wheat and silver kept together, and also supports the proposition that legislation can raise the price of silver by increasing the demand for it. When Mr. Russek made this comment India had free coinage, and the wheat growers of the United States had to meet competition by reducing the price of wheat as the price of silver fell.

In 1893 free coinage was suspended in India so that British purchasers could no longer have their silver converted into rupees. The Indian government, however (according to the report issued by the director of the United States mint in 1894), undertook to furnish 15 rupees in exchange for \$1 (gold). This fixed the relation at about 24 to 1, and gives the Indian farmer an advantage of about 50 per cent over the American farmer.

The fact that silver and wheat have parted company will cause no dismay to those who understand that the law of supply and demand regulates the price of both. It is the contention of bimetalists that the opening of our mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 will fix the mint price for silver, just as the mint price is now fixed for gold. They further contend that the demand thus created by law will be sufficient to utilize all the silver presented, and thus the bullion value will be

Raised to the Coinage Value.

Some of our opponents have insisted that silver at \$1.29 an ounce would make a silver dollar as hard to obtain as a gold dollar is now, but they ignore the fact that the increased volume of standard money will lessen the purchasing power of the dollar, whether it be silver or gold, and thus restore prices to the bimetallic level.

What has the Republican party done to bring prosperity to the American people? It can not be said that the mere election of a Republican president upon a Republican platform brought prosperity, because business failures and bank failures increased after the election. International bimetalism can not bring prosperity until an international agreement becomes more probable than it is now.

Since the Republicans have contented themselves for the present with legislation on the tariff question, they must look to the tariff law and to that alone, for such aid as political action can give.

They are justly entitled to credit for any good which it brings, and justly responsible for any injury which it inflicts.

The opponents of the Dingley bill described its principal features when they called it "legislation of the trusts, by the trusts and for the trusts." That beneficiaries of such a law will rejoice is to be expected, but can the Republican party show that the law has brought or can bring advantage to the people in general?

Nothing can better disclose the weakness of the Republican position than the joy manifested by Republicans over events for which their administration and their policies are in no way responsible.

SIX WERE KILLED.

Explosion of Natural Gas in a Suburb of Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 6.—Two explosions of natural gas occurred Saturday in Broad Ripple, a suburb of this city, in which six persons were burned to death and 30 severely injured. Four buildings were wrecked and burned. Those burned to death were: Charles Young, Jacob Darling, painter; Plus Gresh, grocerman; Henry Ernest, laborer; John Porter, farmer; Albert Hayworth, blacksmith.

DAZEY DAZZLED.

ANOTHER PATRIOTIC POP WHO WANTED TO SELL OUT.

Signed a Contract to Get \$400 For His Services—Middle-of-the-Road & Fellows All Seem to be Tired With the Same Trick.

Ottawa, Sept. 8.—(Special.)—A plan to induce the 700 Populists of this county (Putnam) and the hundreds of that party in other counties of Northwestern Ohio to vote against the Democratic party, was concocted by certain prominent Populists, and was disclosed by the recent Populist convention in this county. A most startling development of this scheme is the evidence obtained that the leading factor of the convention, L. H. Dazey, has entered into a bargain with a man, whom he supposed to be a representative of Mark Hanna, to use his influence for the Republican party in consideration of the payment of \$400 to him.

The 700 Populists in this county are devoted silver advocates, and almost every one favored fusion. The main lever, however, was willing to be

INFLUENCED BY MONEY

and he, with eleven others, met in convention at this place, nominated a full ticket and selected delegates to the State Populist Middle-of-the-Road convention. J. H. Dazey was present at this convention and dictated its entire proceedings. As a delegate he attended the Middle-of-the-Road convention at Columbus and fought the proposition of future coalition with the Democratic party.

That this leader is not sincere, and that he acts as a hireling for the Hanna machine, there is no longer any doubt, for he has confessed both by word and by deed. It cannot be denied that his expenses to the convention were paid by others, for he admitted this to an alleged agent of Mark Hanna. He stated that the ostensible object of that convention was for the "preservation of the Populist principle," but that the real object was to assist the Republican party by controlling certain votes which would otherwise be cast for the Democratic candidates for the State Legislature to be elected this fall. This leader of the Populist party has offered to

SELL HIS SERVICES

to the Republican party, and stipulated the sum for which he will deliver 600 of the 700 Populist votes in Putnam county for the election of three Republican State Senators from this district, who are pledged to vote for Mark Hanna for United States Senator. Dazey has been in constant touch with the Hanna Republican leaders of this county, and has pledged from them to assist him financially in the preparation and dissemination, among the Populists voters of this county, of literature, which will, either directly or indirectly, advocate the election of Mark Hanna, for United States Senator. He says there are a few Populist leaders in this county who are sincere and name especially P. M. Krauss, but he states that most of the middle-of-the-road leaders could be properly influenced if he had the necessary tools. He has prepared and has ready for print a circular letter, which the Hanna organization of this county has promised to have printed and paid for out of the county REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

He states that it is the intention to influence all Populists who were formerly Republicans to vote the straight Republican ticket and persuade all Populists who were formerly Democrats to support the middle-of-the-road ticket. For

these services he is to be remunerated, and already he has begun his deceptive work among the unsuspecting Populists of Putnam, Hancock and Delaware counties. In the three counties he has a very large acquaintance among the farmers and has therefore exercised a powerful influence among them.

In order to have the Populist nominees placed upon the ticket it will require the signatures of 300 petitioners. In this question he has consulted with J. C. Light, the late Republican county chairman, and the present secretary of the county election board. Mr. Light, who is a staunch Hanna man, has assured Mr. Dazey that the middle-of-the-roads would have no difficulty in having the names of their candidate to appear on the official ballot, and also has assured him that the Hanna Republicans

WOULD ASSIST HIM

in securing the required number of signatures by the placing of Republican names upon the petition. Dazey at present has in his possession the blank petitions and is circulating them among Republicans and Populists.

J. H. Dazey made these statements in the presence of two parties whom he believed to be representatives of Mark Hanna, who were visiting in different counties of the state to ascertain what agreements had been made between the leaders of the middle-of-the-roads and the Hanna Republican leaders. He was open in his confession and was particularly anxious that the interviewers told with him be kept a profound secret. Before leaving these parties Dazey voluntarily signed the following agreement, which shows how certain middle-of-the-road leaders can and are being used to betray their party for the election of Mark Hanna as the next United States Senator.

THE BILL OF SALE.

Deshler, O., August 31, 1897.

"I hereby agree to furnish my entire time and use my best efforts and influence for the Republican party during the coming campaign, either directly or indirectly, believing that I can control a large Populist vote for the Republican party, said party agreeing to pay all expenses, and to pay me as follows for my services: \$300 about the 10th of September and \$100 about the 25th of September, 1897. I further agree not to divulge any agreement which I may make."

"J. H. DAZEY."

DAZEY IS TROUBLED.

The last interview held with Mr. Dazey was at the Ross House, a deshabli, on the evening of August 31. It was at this conference that Dazey so completely revealed the intimacy that existed between the middle-of-the-roads and the Republican machine in this county. He became very confidential, and remarked that for \$500 he would not have known that he was working for the Republican party. Should his position ever become known publicly he feared that he would be forced to leave the county. He said he had a good adviser in the person of Henry Kinkaid, the Republican boss at Leipsic. Dazey is a man of no small influence among the farmers of this and neighboring counties. He is well informed, and is a good talker.

THE BIG DAY.

You Can't Miss It For it Will Occur Every Day at the Great Stark County Fair.

Every day will be a big day at the Stark county fair this year. The prospects are that the fair in all departments will be a success, and that it will be a most creditable exposition of the products and resources of Stark County. The applications already received indicate that the horticultural and art buildings will be crowded to overflowing. In addition to the usual attractions of a successful fair there will be special features for each day. One of these, or which arrangements have just been completed, will be competitive military drills in which some of the best drilled organizations in the country will participate. The Yellow Cross Company U. R. K. of Alliance, Company K, Eighth Regiment O. N. G., of Alliance, and Enterprise Company U. R. K. of P. of Massillon, have already entered for the contest, which makes this attraction an assured success. The Grand Army band will be a special feature every day. The aim of the management is to make the fair a source of profit and pleasure for all who attend.

J. H. LEHMAN, Secy.

Visiting Old Friends.

Andrew Price, of Hillsdale, California, is visiting his old friends in Canton, after an absence of some 20 years. "Andy" was one of the familiar faces in Canton and is well known by all the older inhabitants. He conducted a newsstand for a number of years in the old St. Cloud (now Harford) Hotel, and afterwards embarked in the photographer business which he conducted in the old "Crescent Corner" where W. D. Caldwell & Co.'s store is. His many friends here will be glad to see his old familiar face.

Treasury Examination.

Messrs. J. Mervin, of Massillon, and Charles R. Frazier, of this city, have been appointed by Judge Wise to examine the condition of the Stark county treasury. The appointment was made Wednesday morning and the examiners immediately began their investigation. By law these examinations are made semi-annually.

DECLARED IT VOID.

THE REQUESTS MADE BY THE LATE HERMAN KLOHRER

Are Set Aside by a Decree Which He Added to His Will, and There is Consequent Disappointment—Removal of a Contract.

The will of the late Herman Klorer is in the possession of Probate Judge Wise having been turned over to him by Father Arnold of St. Peter's church in whose care the document was left by Mr. Klorer before he and his wife left for Europe. The will has not been legally filed and hence can not be given to the public by the court. However, numbers of the intimate friends of the deceased have read the will and are thoroughly cognizant of its contents. For several reasons its provisions will be interesting to the people of Canton.

The document is a perfect legal document but will not be filed until the widow of the deceased returns from the present trip through Europe. Just when this will be no one is able to say is no information regarding Mrs. Klorer's plans have been received in Canton.

DECLARES IT VOID.

After making various bequests to the church and relatives the document closes by providing that, in case Mrs. Klorer survives her husband she will shall be null and void all property both real and personal reverting naturally to the widow.

ORIGINAL BEQUESTS.

By the provisions of the unamended will the deceased leaves \$5,000 to St. Peter's Catholic church, \$5,000 to a nephew Charles Leesch of the Bielsch Soap works, \$2,500 each to a nephew and niece, Gus Schwels and Mrs. Frank Schwelmer, \$3,000 to each of the four brothers of Mrs. Klorer, Charles and Ed. Lang, of Canton, John B. Lang, of Cleveland, and El Lang, of Ft. Wayne; \$3,000 being set aside for a family monument in St. Peter's cemetery. It was tacitly understood that \$5,000 left the widow to be used in purchasing a new pipe organ. This was understood by Father Arnold and the leading members of the church and the final codicil is a great disappointment to all the church members as to their relatives so well provided for by the unamended will.

A RUMOR.

There are rumors of an anti-nuptial contract that might set aside the will if the codicil had not been added. This contract is said to embrace \$50,000 worth of property, which may or may not be the extent of the testator's netting definite can be learned with reference to the alleged contract and probably will not be heard of until the return of Mrs. Klorer from abroad.

IN SORE STRAITS.

Republicans Will Get Up a Fake Serenade to Get a Political Speech Out of the President.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch, a Republican paper, had a staff man here during the President's stay, and this is what he telegraphed to that paper:

The president has had some earnest talks with his old-time congressional constituents in the last few days and has emphasized his special desire for victory in his home county. It is probable, however, that Stark county will go Democratic, owing chiefly to the dissatisfaction with the Hanna element of the administration. In 1895 it gave 2,104 majority for Bushnell, and last year but 850 for McKinley.

Mr. McKinley will return to Canton October 31 to vote. The plan is that he shall reach here on the Saturday before election and be given an ovation as his train trails through some of the close counties. The scheme contemplates a speech by the president in Canton in response to a political serenade. It is hoped that this may save to only this county but several others close by.

TWO ACCIDENTS.

A Girl Sustains a Broken Limb and a Man is Hurt by Being Thrown Heavily.

The fourteen years' old daughter of William Paulice, who resides on the Bechtel farm North of the city, fell down a stairway and sustained a fracture of the left leg. Dr. E. D. Brant attended the unfortunate girl.

River E. Oberlin, a park employee, who resides at No. 1144, Arch street, was thrown from his buggy while driving a fractious horse, near Massillon yesterday and two ribs were fractured by the fall. His head and face were also badly bruised and cut. A companion brought the injured man home, where he was attended by Dr. E. D. Brant.

Court Notes.

Catherine Rogers, through her attorneys, Shaver & Shaver, seeks to secure possession of a strip of land and \$50 damages from Mary M. Wise. It is claimed that a cornice and eaves trough of a building owned by defendant projects onto lot 25 of the Trapp & Wyant addition, said lot being owned by plaintiff.

Sulder & Hughes are at once in proceedings begun in court to enforce the collection of a judgment of \$200.00 recently secured by Phil H. Giff against Isaac Segger, Herman C. Winter and the latter assigned, U. S. Johnson.



HON. W. J. BRYAN.

dent disaster which has overtaken the wheat growers of India, Europe and South America.

When wheat reached 75 cents a bushel a Republican in western Nebraska pointed out that the rise was not about equal to the tariff on wheat, and attributed the rise to the Dingley law, but it would be an insult to the intelligence of the average Republican to suppose him capable of cherishing such a delusion.

White Wheat is Higher

In Liverpool than it is in New York (and it always or nearly always is), the tariff on wheat has no influence upon the price in the United States.

In an interview given out Aug. 22 President McKinley said:

"The cause of the present boom in the west is undoubtedly due in a great measure to the large crops and high prices, caused by a failure of crops in other countries."

If the Republicans desire to claim the credit for the high prices of wheat they must assume the responsibility for the famine in India. Will any Republican convention "point with pride" to famine as evidence that the Republican party is redeeming campaign pledges?

Will the Republican party pledge itself to use its best efforts to continue the famine abroad, as it pledged itself last year to promote international bimetalism?

The Most Significant Thing

About the Republican rejoicing over the rise in wheat is that in admitting the rise to be beneficial they answer the arguments made last fall by leading advocates of the gold standard and plant themselves on the ground heretofore occupied by bimetalists.

We were told last fall that an appreciating dollar was a national blessing, and yet within a year the entire Republican press is in ecstasy because the purchasing power of the dollar has been to some extent decreased.

Wage earners were told last fall that a rise in the price of commodities would be detrimental to them, and yet behold how happy Republican spellbinders are because one great staple, flour, has risen.

Laboring men were told that their wages would be virtually reduced when it required more dollars to buy a given amount of food and clothing. Can it be that our opponents have forgotten the "Railway Sound Money clubs"? As soon as employees ask for their share of the promised prosperity large employers will be compelled to raise wages or cease boasting that prosperity has returned.

While the Republicans seem to have come over to our position there is this essential difference between them and bimetalists: the latter desire to raise all prices to the bimetallic level, and then keep them there by a financial system which will furnish standard money sufficient in volume to keep pace with the demand for money. The former praise a dear dollar, but grow happy over the cheapening of the dollar in its relation to a few articles.

A general rise quickens enterprise for the time being, and the maintaining of the level, when reached, pro-